

TAK

When the compass of twelve books is *taken up* in these, the reader will wonder by what methods our author could prevent being tedious. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

101. *To TAKE up.* To have final recourse to. Arnobius asserts, that men of the finest parts and learning, rhetoricians, lawyers, physicians, despising the sentiments they had been once fond of, *took up* their rest in the Christian religion. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

102. *To TAKE up.* To seize; to catch; to arrest. Though the sheriff have this authority to *take up* all such stragglers, and imprison them; yet shall he not work that terror in their hearts that a marshal will, whom they know to have power of life and death. *Spenser.*

I was *taken up* for laying them down. *Shakespeare.*

You have *taken up*, Under the counterfeited zeal of God,

The subjects of his substitute, and here upswarm'd them. *Shakespeare.*

103. *To TAKE up.* To admit. The ancients *took up* experiments upon credit, and did build great matters upon them. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

104. *To TAKE up.* To answer by reproving; to reprimand. One of his relations *took him up* roundly, for stooping too much below the dignity of his profession. *L'Estrange.*

105. *To TAKE up.* To begin where the former left off. The plot is purely fiction; for I *take it up* where the history has laid it down. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

Soon as the evening shades prevail,
The moon *takes up* the wondrous tale,
And nightly to the list'ning ear
Repeats the story of her birth. *Addison's Spect.*

106. *To TAKE up.* To lift. *Take up* these cloaths here quickly: *Shakespeare.*

Where's the cowllstaff?
The least things are *taken up* by the thumb and forefinger; when we would *take up* a greater quantity, we would use the thumb and all the fingers. *Ray.*

Milo *took up* a calf daily on his shoulders, and at last arrived at firmness to bear the bull. *Watts.*

107. *To TAKE up.* To occupy. The people by such thick throngs swarmed to the place, that the chambers which opened towards the scaffold were *taken up*. *Hayward.*

All vicious enormous practices are regularly consequent, where the other hath *taken up* the lodging. *Hammond.*

Committees, for the convenience of the common-council who *took up* the Guild-hall, sat in Grocer's-hall. *Clarendon.*

When my concernment *takes up* no more room than myself, then so long as I know where to breathe, I know also where to be happy. *South's Sermons.*

These things being compared, notwithstanding the room that mountains *take up* on the dry land, there would be at least eight oceans required. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

When these waters were annihilated, so much other matter must be created to *take up* their places. *Burnet.*

Princes were to *take up* with wars, that few could write or read besides those of the long robes. *Temple.*

The buildings about *took up* the whole space. *Arbutnot.*

108. *To TAKE up.* To accommodate; to adjust. I have his horse to *take up* the quarrel. *Shakespeare.*

The greatest empires have had their rise from the pretence of *taking up* quarrels, or keeping the peace. *L'Estrange.*

109. *To TAKE up.* To comprise. I prefer in our countryman the noble poem of Palemon and Arcite, which is perhaps not much inferior to the Iliad, only it *takes up* seven years. *Dryden's Fables.*

110. *To TAKE up.* To adopt; to assume. God's decrees of salvation and damnation have been *taken up* by some of the Romish and Reformed churches, affixing them to mens particular entities, absolutely considered. *Hammond.*

The command in war is given to the strongest, or to the bravest; and in peace *taken up* and exercised by the boldest. *Temple.*

Affurance is properly that confidence which a man *takes up* of the pardon of his sins, upon such grounds as the scripture lays down. *South's Sermons.*

The French and we still change, but here's the curle, They change for better, and we change for worse. *Dryden.*

They *take up* our old trade of conquering,
And we are taking theirs to dance and sing. *Locke.*

He that will observe the conclusions men *take up*, must be satisfied they are not all rational. *Locke.*

Celibacy, in the church of Rome, was commonly forced, and *taken up*, under a bold vow. *Atterbury.*

Lewis Baboon had *taken up* the trade of clothier, without serving his time. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*

Every man *takes up* those interests in which his humour engages him. *Pope.*

If those proceedings were observed, morality and religion would soon become fashionable court virtues, and be *taken up* as the only methods to get or keep employments. *Swift.*

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111. *To TAKE up.* To collect; to exact a tax. This great balla was born in a poor country village, and in his childhood taken from his Christian parents, by such as *take up* the tribute children. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*

112. *To TAKE upon.* To appropriate to; to assume; to admit to be imputed to. If I had no more wit than he, to *take a fault upon* me that he did, he had been hang'd for it. *Shakespeare.*

He *took not on him* the nature of angels, but the seed of Abraham. *Shakespeare.*

For confederates, I will not *take upon* me the knowledge how the princes of Europe, at this day, stand affected towards Spain. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Would I could your suff'rings bear;
Or once again could some new way invent,
To *take upon* myself your punishment. *Dryden.*

She loves me, ev'n to suffer for my sake; *Dryden.*

And on herself would my refusal take. *Dryden.*

113. *To TAKE upon.* To assume; to claim authority. These dangerous, unsafe lures I th' king! bestrew them, *Shakespeare.*

He must be told on't, and he shall; the office
Becomes a woman best: I'll *take't upon* me. *Shakespeare.*

Look that you *take upon* you as you should. *Shakespeare.*

This every translator *takes upon* himself to do. *Felton.*

To TAKE. v. n.

1. To direct the course; to have a tendency to. The inclination to goodness, if it issue not towards men, it will *take* unto other things. *Bacon.*

The king began to be troubled with the gout; but the de-
fluxion *taking* also into his breast, wasted his lungs. *Bacon.*

All men being alarmed with it, and in dreadful suspense of the event, some *took* towards the park. *Dryden.*

To shun thy lawless lust the dying bride,
Unwary, *took* along the river's side. *Dryden.*

2. To please; to gain reception. An apple of Sodom, though it may entertain the eye with a florid white and red, yet fills the hand with stench and moul-
diness: fair in look and rotten at heart, as the gayest and most *taking* things are. *South's Sermons.*

Words and thoughts, which cannot be changed but for the worse, must of necessity escape the transient view upon the theatre; and yet without these a play may *take*. *Dryden.*

Each wit may praise it for his own dear sake,
And hint he writ it, if the thing should *take*. *Addison.*

The work may be well performed, but will never *take* if it is not set off with proper scenes. *Addison's Freeholder.*

May the man grow wittier and wiser by finding that this stuff will not *take* nor please; and since by a little finattering in learning, and great conceit of himself, he has lost his religion, may he find it again by harder study and an humbler mind. *Bentley.*

3. To have the intended or natural effect. In impressions from mind to mind, the impression *takes*, but is overcome by the mind passive before it work any manifest effect. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 90.*

The clouds, expos'd to Winter winds, will bake,
For putrid earth will best in vineyards *take*. *Dryden.*

4. To catch; to fix. When flame *takes* and openeth, it giveth a noise. *Bacon.*

5. *To TAKE after.* To learn of; to resemble; to imitate. Beasts, that converse
With man, *take after* him, as hogs. *Hudibras, p. i.*

Get pigs all th' year, and bitches dogs. *Hudibras, p. i.*

We cannot but think that he has *taken after* a good pattern. *Atterbury.*

6. *To TAKE in.* To inclose. Upon the sea-coast are parcels of land that would pay well for the *taking in*. *Martin's Hist.*

7. *To TAKE in.* To lessen; to contract: as, he took in his sails. *Shakespeare.*

8. *To TAKE in.* To cheat; to gull: as, the cunning ones were taken in. A low vulgar phrase. *South's Sermons.*

9. *To TAKE in hand.* To undertake. 'Till there were a perfect reformation, nothing would prosper that they *took in hand*. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

10. *To TAKE in with.* To resort to. Men once placed *take in with* the contrary faction to that by which they enter. *Bacon's Essay.*

11. *To TAKE notice.* To observe. *Shakespeare.*

12. *To TAKE notice.* To shew by any act that observation is made. Some laws restrained the extravagant power of the nobility, the diminution whereof they took very heavily, though at that time they *took little notice* of it. *Clarendon.*

13. *To TAKE on.* To be violently affected. Your husband is in his old tunes again: he *so takes on* yonder with me husband, that any madneis I ever yet beheld seem'd but tame to this distemper. *Shakespeare.*

In horses, the smell of a dead horse maketh them fly away, and *take on* as if they were mad. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

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14. *To TAKE on.* To grieve; to pine. How will my mother, for a father's death, *Take on* with me, and ne'er be satisfy'd? *Shakespeare.*

15. *To TAKE to.* To apply to; to be fond of. Have him understand it as a play of older people, and he will *take to* it of himself. *Locke.*

Mis Betsey won't *take to* her book. *Swift.*

The heirs to titles and large estates could never *take to* their books, yet are well enough qualified to sign a receipt for half a year's rent. *Swift's Miscel.*

Fear *took* hold upon them there, and pain, as of a woman in travail. *Psal. xlviii. 6.*

They sent forth spies, which should feign themselves just men, that they might *take* hold of his words. *Luke xx. 20.*

16. *To TAKE to.* To betake to; to have recourse. If I had *taken to* the church, I should have had more sense than to have turned myself out of my benefice by writing libels. *Dryden.*

The callow flocks with lizzard and with snake
Are fed, and soon as e'er to wing they *take*,
At sight those animals for food pursue. *Dryden.*

Men of learning who *take to* business, discharge it generally with greater honesty than men of the world. *Addison.*

17. *To TAKE up.* To stop. The mind of man being naturally timorous of truth, and yet averse to that diligent search necessary to its discovery, it must needs *take up* short of what is really so. *Glanville.*

This grated harder upon the hearts of men, than the strangeness of all the former articles that *took up* chiefly in speculation. *South.*

Sinners at last *take up*, and settle in a contempt of all religion, which is called sitting in the seat of the scornful. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

18. *To TAKE up.* To reform. This rational thought wrought so effectually, that it made him *take up*, and from that time prove a good husband. *Locke.*

19. *To TAKE up with.* To be contented with. The ass *takes up with* that for his satisfaction, which he reckoned upon before for his misfortune. *L'Estrange.*

The law and gospel call aloud for active obedience, and such a piety as *takes not up with* idle inclinations, but shows itself in solid instances of practice. *South.*

I could as easily *take up with* that senseless assertion of the Stoicks, that virtues and vices are real bodies and distinct animals, as with this of the atheis, that they can all be derived from the power of mere bodies. *Bentley.*

A poor gentleman ought not to be curate of a parish, except he be cunninger than the devil. It will be difficult to remedy this, because whoever had half his cunning would never *take up with* a vicarage of ten pounds. *Swift.*

In affairs which may have an extensive influence on our future happiness, we should not *take up with* probabilities. *Watts's Logic.*

20. *To TAKE up with.* To lodge; to dwell. Who would not rather *take up with* the wolf in the woods, than make such a clutter in the world? *L'Estrange.*

Are dogs such desirable company to *take up with*? *South.*

His name and credit shall you undertake,
And in my house you shall be friendly lodg'd:
In 1643, the parliament *took upon* them to call an assembly of divines, to settle some church controversies, of which many were unfit to judge. *Sanderson.*

I *take not on* me here as a physician:
Nor do I, as an enemy to peace,
Troop in the throngs of military men:
But rather
To purge th' obstructions, which begins to stop
Our very veins of life. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*

21. *To TAKE with.* To please. Our gracious master is a precedent to his own subjects, and seasonable memento's may be useful; and being discretely used, cannot but *take well with* him. *Bacon.*

TAKEN, the participle passiv. of take. Thou art taken in thy mischief, because thou art bloody. *2 Sam. xvi. 8.*

He who letteth will let, until he be *taken out* of the way. *2 Thess. ii. 7.*

It concerns all who think it worth while to be in earnest with their immortal souls, not to abuse themselves with a false confidence: a thing so easily *taken up*, and so hardly laid down. *South's Sermons.*

Scaliger, comparing the two great orators, says, that nothing can be *taken* from Demosthenes, nor added to Tully. *Denham.*

Though he that is full of them thinks it rather an ease than oppression to speak them out, yet his auditors are perhaps as much *taken up* with themselves. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

The object of desire once *taken away*, 'Tis then not love, but pity which we pay. *Dryden.*

TAKER, *n. f.* [from take.] He that takes. He will hang upon him like a disease, *Shakespeare.*

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He is sooner caught than the pestilence,
And the taker runs presently mad. *Shakespeare.*

The dear sale beyond the seas encreased the number of takers, and the takers jarring and brawling one with another, and foreclosing the fishes, taking their kind within harbour, decreased the number of the taken. *Carew.*

The far distance of this county from the court hath heretofore afforded it a superfluity of takers and surveyors. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Berry coffee and the leaf tobacco, of which the Turks are great takers, condense the spirits, and make them strong. *Bacon.*

Few like the Fabii or the Scipio's are,
Takers of cities, conquerors in war. *Denham.*

He to betray us did himself betray,
At once the taker, and at once the prey. *Denham.*

Seize on the king, and him your prisoner make,
While I, in kind revenge, my taker take. *Dryden.*

Rich cullies may their boasting spare;
They purchase but sophisticated ware:
'Tis prodigality that buys deceit, *Dryden.*
Where both the giver and the taker cheat.

TAKING, *n. f.* [from take.] Seizure; distress. What a taking was he in, when your husband asked who was in the basket. *Shakespeare.*

She saw in what a taking,
The knight was by his furious quaking. *Butler.*

TALE, *n. f.* [tale, from tellan, to tell, Saxon.]

1. A narrative; a story. Commonly a slight or petty account of some trifling or fabulous incident: as, a tale of a tub. This story prepared their minds for the reception of any tales relating to other countries. *Watts.*

2. Oral relation. My conscience hath a thousand several tongues,
And ev'ry tongue brings in a sev'ral tale,
And every tale condemns me for a villain. *Shakespeare.*

Life is a tale
Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Hermia, for aught I could read,
Could ever hear by tale or history,
The course of true love never did run smooth. *Shakespeare.*

We spend our years as a tale that is told. *Psal. xc. 9.*

3. [Talan, to count, Saxon.] Number reckoned. Number may serve your purpose with the ignorant, who measure by tale and not by weight. *Hooker.*

For ev'ry bloom his trees in Spring afford,
An autumn apple was by tale restor'd. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Both number twice a day the milky dams,
And once he takes the tale of all the lambs. *Dryden.*

The herald for the last proclaims
A silence, while they answer'd to their names,
To shun the fraud of musters false;
The tale was just. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

Reasons of things are rather to be taken by weight than tale. *Collier on Cloaths.*

4. Reckoning; numeral account. In packing, they keep a just tale of the number that every hoghead containeth. *Carew.*

Money b'ing the common scale
Of things by measure, weight and tale;
In all th' affairs of church and state,
'Tis both the balance and the weight. *Butler.*

Then twelve returned upon the principal pannel, or the tales, are sworn to try the same according to their evidence. *Hale.*

5. Information; disclosure of any thing secret. From hour to hour we ripe and ripe,
And then from hour to hour we rot and rot;
And thereby hangs a tale. *Shakespeare.*

Birds live in the air trees, and are aptest by their voice to tell tales what they find, and by their flight to express the same. *Bacon.*

TALEB'ARING, *n. f.* [tale and bear.] The act of informing; officious or malignant intelligence. The said Timothy was extremely officious about their mistress's person, endeavouring, by flattery and talebearing, to set her against the rest of the servants. *Arbutnot.*

TALEB'ARER, *n. f.* [tale and bear.] One who gives officious or malignant intelligence. The liberty of a common table is a tacit invitation to all intruders; as buffoons, spies, talebearers, flatterers. *L'Estrange.*

In great families, some one false, pautry talebearer, by carrying stories from one to another, shall inflame the mind, and discompose the quiet of the whole family. *South.*

TAL'ENT, *n. f.* [talentum, Lat.] A talent signified so much weight, or a sum of money, the value differing according to the different ages and countries. *Arbutnot.*

Five talents in his debt,
His means most short, his creditors most straight. *Shakespeare.*

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